Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Prodigat Daughter

AMERICAN THEATRE—8. The Prodigal Daugner.

RIJOU THEATRE—6.30—Russell's Comedians.

BROADWAY AND 3STH-ST.—1 p. m. to 12 p. m.—The
Crystal Maze.

RROADWAY THEATRE—8-Panjandrum.

CASINO—8:30—The Rainmaker of Syria.

COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:150—L'Enfant Prodigue.

EDEN MUSEE—2:30—8. World in Wax.

EDEN MUSEE—2:30—8. World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-In Mizzoura GARDEN THEATRE 8:30-The Other Man. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Hands Across the Sca GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Hands Across the Sca.
HARLEN OPERA HOUSE-S-Robin Hood.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Dan's Tribulations.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE-2-S-Vaudeville.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Temperance Town.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vaudeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-S:13-Sheridan; or, The Maid of

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-S 30-English Military NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. NIBLO'S-8:15-A Trip to Mars. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1492. STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—Janc. STAR THEATRE—8:15—Julius Caesar. 14TH STREET THEATRE—8—The Idea.

ST. AND 7TH-AVE Dore Gallery.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

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TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-While the troops were being reviewed in Barcelona, Anarchists threw two bombs at Captain-General Martinez de Campos; the latter was slightly injured; one soldier was killed and the Chief of Staff and five soldiers were wounded. === Prince Bismarck is averse to reconcillation with the Emperor, and is said to fear an intention to retire him from political life. - At a luncheon, following a review at Beauvais, President Carnot eloquently toasted "The Army of Prance." === Sixty-eight alleged Anarchists were arrested at Bruenn, Austria.

Domestic.-Two non-union sailors were killed in San Francisco, and several others fatally injured by a dynamite bomb, supposed to have been thrown by union sailors. === Hill men will control the Democratic State Convention, and elect the Democratic State Committee. - There was one death from yellow fever and two new cases at Brunswick, Ga. - "Christianity in America" was the subject under discussion at the Parliament of Religions.

City and Suburban .- Old St. Luke's Church, in Hudson-st., will be transformed from low to high church, === The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst prenched his first sermon since his return from abroad. Lord Dunraven saw the Vigilant, and C. Oliver Iselin went to Bay Ridge, where the Valkyrie is anchored, ____ Irish and Italian laborers had a small riot in Brooklyn. —— Mrs. Annie Besant spoke at Historical Hall, Brooklyn, on "Death and After." — The Rev. Dr. Talmage, in his sermon, advocated the organization of a great international jubilee in 1900.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Showers east winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 73 degrees: lowest, 56; average, 64 1-8.

Dr. Parkhurst made a new departure yesterday when he preached a sermon aimed at himself. At least, he delivered a charge to his own pulpit, and set up an ideal for the sincere and earnest preacher, which he will undoubtedly make strenuous efforts to attain. The duty of the preacher from his point of view covers a wide field, for there is no sphere of inquiry, no range of experience, that he ought not to make his own. According to Dr. Parkhurst, the true minister must be a thorough man of the world in the most comprehensive sense.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, who made a brief stay in New-York on his way to Chicago, appears to have created a decidedly favorable impression upon everybedy who came into contact with him here. An agreeable and interesting pen picture of the Right Honorable James Shanks is presented in another column. Evidently the Lord Mayor has lost little time in acquiring familiarity with the customs of this endure, n t merely the consequences of a Demcountry. With a sagacity that is altogether ocratic threat, but the consequences of a Democommendable he refrains from saying a word on plities. We wish for him and his party a very pleasant visit in Chicago, and are prepared to find them bubbling over with enthusiasm regarding the Fair and the Fair city when they stop here on their way homeward.

The baseball season is near its close. The championship games will be wound up this week. The season has been a success finan-Although the New-York team have not done brilliantly on the diamond, they have Pittsburg will get the second place. The interest steady throughout the season, and the prospects for next year ought to be excellent.

Dr. Talmage addresses an immense audience jubilee or exposition," in the victiniy of New-York, to celebrate the incoming of the twentieth ample power to have as many laws as they views held on the subject by the young men and of September show a decrease of 11.8 per cent, pertury, seven years from next winter, will

ago, proposed a huge exhibition in 1900, to be posed to force through the House. held on the coast of Long Island, as near New-York as possible: but another correspondent tions, two years of a Democratic tariff will last promptly informed him that that year had been them for another generation. But the men pre-empted by the French nation for an inter- who rob honest voters by election frauds are national exposition. The same objection would always the hirelings of those who represent lie against Dr. Talmage's proposition, to a the accumulated wealth of older nations, and certain extent at least, although he does not of the traders and producers who seek to re-

no question about that. There are 384 dele- tariff here that they are willing to pay for gates, but only sixty-five Cleveland men have When they want to suppress any American been elected; and our Albany correspondent manufacture, to which protective duties are intimates that it is doubtful whether the Admin- essential, they will only need to make provision istration Democrats will be allowed to take their for the "campaign expenses" of a Democratic seats in the convention at all. The indications National Committee. The South holds no elecare that they will be humiliated as far as possi- tions now. When the methods of Jersey City ble. The Hill men will easily be able to elect the have been sufficiently extended. Americans will great majority of the State Committee, and may cease to have power to protect their industries succeed in choesing every single member. The by the ballot. attempt to build up an opposition to the Hill machine in this State has not been much of a success thus far, either from lack of good management or for some other reason.

THE SITUATION.

The repeal of the Silver act seems not nearer to-day than it was a week ago. Senator Voorhees has talked repeatedly of prolonging the sessions and fixing a time for a vote, but has found the majority behind him discouragingly unprepared for all-night sessions. That was to be expected when the Democrats of the House insisted upon forcing the most offensive of all partisan measures to the front. Senator Platt has made a creditable appeal to the Senate to provide some proper method of terminating debate, but his resolution has gone to a committee. It was not to be expected that Democrats who cared so little for the Repeal bill that they were willing to have the question of elections thrust forward would be anxious to provide a mode of getting themselves forced to vote on the silver question. Their course is excuse for the gibe that they resemble the slippery politician of old times. who was in favor of the Maine law but opposed to its enforcement.

The removal of monetary anxieties and troubles, and the improvement in business, compel the Senate to recognize the fact that the law under which business prospered last fall so marvellously would permit prosperity this fall also, if other conditions were the same, Hence those who are not relying upon the real merit of the Repeal bill, but are trying to shout it through, on the plea that it is absolutely nee stary to prevent disaster, are putting themselves at a disadvantage. Sensible men begin to see that while the bill is a very desirable measure, it is not certain to bring a millennium sequences of free trade agitation. While the are simply despondent as to immediate relief Elections bill is in the way the prospect of The d feats of the last ten years have exhaust getting an early vote on the silver question can hardly be expected to improve.

President Cleveland still has some influence supposed that his friends in the Senate finally become depressed with the conviction would take steps to insure the defeat that a majority of the voters of this State really or indefinite postponement of the Elections bill as soon as it reaches the Senate. Instead, his friends are engaged in berating the Southern Democrats who thrust the Elections bill forward, but only on the ground that they did so prematurely. According to this view, they ought to have waited until the President had obtained all the non-partisan help he could from Republicans, and then they might have

the party stands pledged to wipe out the would be as chaff before the whirlwind, as election laws, and that it is more manly and sage brush before the practic fire. honest not to make any concealment of their purpose. Some of them speak almost scorn- matters cannot be desired, and certainly it will force. The week before, the numbers were about fully of the tactics which would be seech help not be by any one familiar with the political 27 to 43, and most of the gain was in cotton from political opponents to-day, carefully hiding history of this State. up the sleeve the knife with which it is in- then. Can this power be successfully invoked? tended to stab them immediately after the Can the Republican party succeed in rallying help has been rendered. If all this criticism is under its banner the honest majority that beunjust, the friends of the President can put an end to it as soon as they choose. But if they an end of the existing disgraceful order of will not stir a step to prevent the pushing of the Elec ions bill, with what reason can they profess inated at Syracuse will be elected. If it canto believe the Silver Repeal bill a measure of supreme necessity to the prosperity of business

NO ELECTIONS, NO PROTECTION.

sistance to the proposed tariff bill than to the the platform adopted shall be a Republican Elections bill? Why not save strength and platform from top to bottom, and one upon parliamentary weapons for a measure which which all fair-minded people can unite, and, has by far the greater practical importance?" The answer is easy. The tariff question is one which the people will take care of, if they of dictation on the part of any party bosses. have a chance to make their votes felt. But In other words, the convention must be a the repeal of the Elections law is intended to gathering representative of the great body of strip them of power to make their votes felt the people rather than a mere conclave of polion that or any other question.

have a practical experience of Democratic Free which great bodies of voters can be educated unquestioned standing, men who will speak for to defend the true interests of the Nation. the districts they represent and not merely When they feel how their own interests are affected they may have an access of patriotism. It is a frightfully expensive mode of educating multitudes who ought to require no such teaching. Part of the cost, and only a small part, the people have been paying for that is best in American politics and the party upon the country injuries which will take years | Isaac H. Maynard to a seat in the Appellate thousand people from comfort to want. But it takes a surgical operation to put a truth into some heads, and since Democrats at Washington have learned nothing, perhaps the constituents of such men have not learned enough. It is possible that the country may yet have to cratic tariff, before the question can get settled so that no party will ever date again to de-

clare protection of industries unconstitutional. It is therefore a question about which Republican leaders may not yet agree, whether it is wise to enter upon a desperate struggle to save the people from the consequences of their own decision on the tariff question. They concluded to try the Democratic plan, believing that they would yet have the power in free elections to change back again if there should be need. But if they are to have no chance? done well from the money point of view. As If they are to have scoundrelism outvoting honfar as the championship is concerned, that is est citizens throughout the country, so that the decided already; Boston wins it again, and people may be as powerless as they have been for years in Jersey City or in many Southern in the "National game" has been large and States, what then will be their hope of restoring Protection if they find a Democratic tariff intolerable? THE TRIBUNE once stated that in a just and thorough Elections bill there were contained many protective tariff bills, because, with his voice and through the press. His as everybody knew except the election swindlers suggestion regarding "a great international and their organs who misrepresented the remark, honest voting would give honest voters

original with him. A correspondent of THE iffs by the score concealed in the dark interior ure. More and more, each year, they seek it. TRIBUNE, writing from Vermont a few days of the Elections Repeal bill, which it is pro-

If the people are protected in honest elecseem to have an industrial world's fair in mind. duce this country to a state of colonial dependence. When the election swindlers have It will be a Hill State Convention-there is free course, foreign mill masters can get any

CAN WE WINT

A decade has clapsed since the Republicans of New-York elected a candidate for State office. General Carr, of Troy, was the last nominee successful at the polls. He ran for Secretary of State in 1883. His opponent was Judge Maynard, whose election to the Court of Appeals is predicted so confidently by United States Senator Murphy and other members of that celebrated band of two-and-seventy which went into the prophesying business on such an elaborate scale at the late Democratic National Convention. Carr won easily. Maynard was beaten by over 18,000 votes. All the other Republicans on the ticket, however, were buried under adverse pluralities. Since then the party has striven in vain to carry the State. Each succeeding campaign has resulted disastrously. Democratic successes have become more sweeping from year to year, until at last, through the most disgraceful methods that were ever tolerated north of Mason and Dixon's line, the enemy succeeded in gaining absolute control of every branch of the State Government. By means of patronage, the shameful gerrymander of the State, the assistance of monopolies and powerful corporations, the power of Tammany to cheat at the polls in this city and the lavish use of money in every election precinct where it can be employed, the Democratic leaders believe themselves to be too strongly intrenched to be dislodged by any effort that Republicans can put forth.

This is not surprising. They are flushed with success. They have won a remarkable series of victories. Nor is it surprising that many zealous, hard-working Republicans are disposed to take a gloomy view of the situapessimists, nor do they despair of the ultimate redemption of the State from gang rule; they ed their confidence. Time and again they have been led to expect a triumph of Republican arms only to have the sun of Election Day go with a portion of his party. And it might be down upon their army in defeat, until they have favor misrule and corruption in public affairs. Of course this is a mistake, as it is to suppose that the patience of an honest people is inexhaustible, or that wholesale bribery and thefts of legislatures can be carried on with sentiment of a great commonwealth, but once Of the two, it must be confessed, the attitude of the Southern Democrats is considerably the more deserving of respect. They declare that

> lieves in clean government and desires to see things? If this can be done the ticket namnot be then the coming campaign will be simply a repetition of those of other years.

In the work of arousing popular interest outside the organization and outside the parts lines it is essential that the men nominated in the convention shall be of an exceptionally high "Why not make even more stubborn re- order in point of character and ability: that above all, that from first to last the proceedings should be absolutely free from any suspicion ticians and their heachmen. Log-rolling, wirethere is no better way to accomplish this than That seems to be the only way in to have selected at the primaries delegates of register the will of the local machines. In brief, let the party from the sea to the

St. Lawrence assert its 'f with its old-time vigor as the party of the people, the party of honest elections, the party that stands for all four months, and it has been enough to inflict that holds that the election of such a man as to repair, enough to reduce several hundred | Court of the State would be a National disgrace.

RECRUITING THE COLLEGE ARMY.

There is just now being made in all parts of the country a popular movement of great interest and significance. It is confined to no geographical division, political party, or social class. And though there has been a like phewill doubtless be each year for ages to come, so long as this Republic is tit to be the home of civilized men and women, it loses therefore not one whit of its importance. There can, indeed, be few more impressive spectacles than is seen in this flocking of young men and young women, from all honorable walks of life, to colleges and universities, with a high desire to fit themselves, as perfectly as may be possible, for the greatest usefulness in the world of which they are capable. In many respects, indeed, the entering of the freshman class appeals more to senior. For we then see more directly the cir- more favorable for business. cumstances under which the young people come to college, the sources of their inspiration, and, in many cases, the privations they endure and the labors they assume for education's sake.

Whatever views theorists here and there may hold concerning the advantages of college training to young men and young women who are not to enter the so-called "learned professions." there can be no question as to the pleased for the defence of their industry. So young women themselves. They believe in

therefore command attention. The idea is not | it is strictly true that there are free-trade tar- | college training. They believe in liberal cult-Larger and larger, each year, grows the proportionate number of those who enter college. Nor is this increase by any means due to the increase of wealth and the growth of a "leisure class" in society. College ranks are recruited more and more from among the plain people. The freshman classes contain an innumerable host of boys from the farm and workshop, and girls from the cottage kitchen. and their coming to college means privation for We have passed the age when an academidegree was a mark of wealth and social rank -an age in which high intellectual culture is at the command of the poor as well as the rich and in which the millionaire's son and the farm boy who pays his bills by hard work in vacation time are classmates and chums in the ommonwealth of letters.

These considerations invest with interest to all thoughtful readers the mass of college news to which we give space to-day, and which will be found in our columns every Monday morning throughout the college year. The colleges are opening everywhere, and from nearly all of them comes the same story, that the entering class is the largest, or one of the largest, on record. And this is the more significant, because the present is a time of business depression and of consequent economy and retrenchment. Many colleges expected the numbers of their students to be seriously depleted; but the fear has not been realized. It is apparent that retrenchment is not to begin with the things that pertain to the spiritual man. The lad may not have so much spending money, nor so large a wardrobe; but he will go to college all the same. The girl may wear cotton instead of silk. but she will not give up her studies for that. It is a most welcome fact to put on record, this marked increase of college attendance under adverse circumstances, and one that augurs well for the manhood and the womanhood of the rising generation.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

There is an attempt, which eaght to be stopped. to get up an artificial panic. Not long ago, when business was at its worst and failures were averag ing \$11,000,000 a week in amount of liabilities there was a load and long-sustained blare of rejoicing every day over the great improvement in business, which was at that time only visible to the eye of faith. But now, when business is actually growing better and faibures have fallen to an average of \$3,000,000 liabilities per week many of the same journals are morose and pessimistic. To people who can see only what fits their theories and wishes, perhaps, the stagnation in the stock market has come which was certain to follow an extraordinary and partially unwar ranted rise. The time approaches for paying about \$30,000,000 gold borrowed from Europe in August vas cheering. But when that borrowed boom in stocks was in progress, several times as many manufacturing establishments were closing every week as were resuming work. Now the specula

ore influence on speculation, but vastly less upon citimate business or productive industry, than ough the prospect of silver repeal is addustry is complete, or can be while tariff un vertainties remain, but there has been felt for the tailed last week, but of commercial failures only three were of liabilities over \$100,000, and only sixty-five in all over \$5,000 each.

The industrial improvement comes in large part, as has been repeatedly stated, through reduction in prices for goods and in wages of labor, which is of the working force is employed, but only by satting down wages so far that the risk to manu factorers, in event of a change of duties, will be smaller. That feature of the case indicates how greatly tariff uncertainties predominate in the minds of practical men. Prices of many cotton goods have been reduced 7 1-2 to 10 per cent though print cloths are a shade stronger. More buying of woollens is seen, and though the trade is far behind its former average, it has sufficed to start fifteen mills at work for a time at least In boots and shoes the decrease in shipments is not as large as it has been, and numerous small orders, with arount requests for speedy delivery, have considerably increased the number of shops at work. In iron and steel manufacture the gain i almost wholly in answer to renewed demand for wire, nails, barbed wire, hardware, stoves and It is doubted by some whether it would not be better for the country, in the long run. to of small politics must be eschewed entirely, and the great departments, railroad and structural iron, the stagnation is scarcely at all relieved Whatever changes of price appear are down ward, so that the lowest prices ever known have been made for steel billets, and some other products, and the starting of several small works or departments for special products does not indicate much increase in the aggregate consumption

In another important respect, though difficult ties are still great, there has been visible improve ment. It means not much that money on call or on time with stock collaterals is easy and abund ant. But there has been more business in con mercial loans, and at somewhat lower rates, both here and in other cities. One of the largest brokers states that the week's business has been quite heavy, and that renewals have been few, and while some bankers and brokers give a less favorable report, they agree that more industrial and commercial loans have been made than for months Money has come in freely from the interior, about \$6,844,000 in excess of the outco, and the Treasury holds \$2,500,000 less gold than a week ago. nomenon each year for generations past, and while \$1,299,296 gold has arrived from abroad, so that the actual increase of the banks is probabl greater than Saturday's report indicated. idvance in sterling exchange is supposed to fore-shadow gold exports before long, but these would be only in repayment of gold borrowed from Europ. in the time of great emergency, and as the West has been paying back large amounts then advanced such an outgo is the less likely to cause embarrassment. Imports for the last three weeks have teen \$10,790,000 less than last year, or 35.4 per cent, and exports at New-York \$4,760,000 greate or 24.6 per cent, figures which indicate a moderate excess of exports over imports for the month. In our interest than does the graduation of the short, the monetary situation appears decidedly

The volume of business does not materially change. Clearings outside New-York List week were 26.7 per cent less than last year, and for the month thus for about 26 per cent less. It is no light matter for business or workingmen Last \$318,000,000 has been taken from the amount of business payments made in only three wests tinues, there is reason to hope for larger transce-Railroad carnings for the second week and 14.4 per cent for the first week of September,

in comparison with last year. As the decrease in the movement of wheat, cattle and cotton is considerably greater, it would appear that the decrease in other traffic had been somewhat

smaller Speculation has not been confident or furious, notwithstanding the large supplies of money. Stocks were extremely dull, and railroads closed 48 cents per share lower than a week ago, while trust stocks declined an average of \$1.58 per share. Wheat fell 1 3-8 cents, with Western receipts continuing nearly 6,000,000 bushels weekly, and corn receipts nearly 4,000,000 bushels. Exports of wheat and flour from both coasts equal 14,987,350 bushels in three weeks, against 10,653,-621 last year, and corn exports were 2,727,436 bushels, against 1,005,053 last year. There has been a general improvement in expectations of both crops, which if sustained should help trade. Corn is 1 cent lower for the week, and pork prod ects decidedly higher, speculators still counting on short supplies of corn. In the cotton market the price fell an eighth, but it is always hard work to sustain values with enormous stocks in sight, even though part of the mills resume work.

President Cleveland called Congress together in special session to repeal the silver purchase clause. He did not commission Democracy to perpetuate its power by removing the last safeguards for honest elections.

Only a few days more of September remain, and the indications now are strong that we shall escape chelera altogether this year. There has not been a single case in the city since last fall, when there was an extraordinary "cholera scare," and all our citizens were greatly stirred up in consquence. This year, although cholera came as near New-York as the harbor, and one or two cases developed in Jersey City, popular opinion on the subject has conducted itself in a sensible and rational way. People understand the matter better than they did, and perceive that the much dreaded disease cannot sweep through a clean and well-ordered community like a whirlwind. Having kept cholera from entering the country this year the chances faver our doing the same thing another year. The experience of 1892 taught some important lessons, and they will not be forgotten or thrown away.

Postmaster Dayton promised when he took office that he would nake removals only for the oud of the service. But he is now guilty of displacing a faithful employe, who has been long in the Postoffice, in order to make room for a Tammany man. Are the good of the service and the good of Tammany Hall convertible terms in Mr. Dayton's vocabulary?

When Mr. Reed laid down the doctrine and enoreed it that a Congressman, while actually present in his seat, could not be theoretically absent, the whole Democratic party rose in a body and with many shricks of "Czar!" "Tyranny!" and the like, declared that the right to filibuster was acred, inalienable and firmly imbedded in the Constitution, But now, when Speaker Crisp in the effort to destroy the election laws overrides the rules which he himself formulated and refuses to entertain lawful and proper motions and appeals from his decisions so refusing, the Democratic party applauds him to the echo and says that the right of the majority to rule is the first principle of free government.

counces his ardent belief in the block system, nd says that he has believed in it for years. His official conduct since his appointment has not seemed to convince the people of this city that this provision of the law was dear to him, but he says it is, and we suppose his statement must be accepted. Now, why does he not give proof of his devotion to the block system by outting it into practice forthwith?

Street Cleaning Commissioner Andrews an-

How long will the Democratic newspapers continue to believe that the right of the majority to rule is the first principle of free government? Untill the majority becomes Republican?

The minority of a deliberative assembly canat control the issues which shall arise in it. They are determined by the majority. The minority must accept them. It was the majority that brought forward the bill to repeal the election laws, and no Democrat can complain if that Us. The character of failures is a point of action becomes the rock on which the Democratic Administration, once already saved by Republican otes, is wrecked.

PERSONAL.

Forty years ago a mulatto boy of Chatham ounty, N. C., was sold into slavery and was taken not in all respects an encouraging feature. More to Georgia. A few days ago he returned, a venerableooking man and worth more than \$500,000. His ame was Nathan, and he was sold to a man named Toomer, who made him his body-servant. He broved himself honest and faithful and enjoyed his master's full confidence. He served Mr. Toomer ntil his death, shortly after the war. His unusual stelligence, quick perception and good judgment ained Nathan the respect and esteem of all the

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, widow of Duke Ernst, who died a few weeks ago, has decided to live in the Castle Kaltenberg, a picturesque old pile. She will have only one lady-in-waiting and a few old servants long in her service. The Duchess s greatly interested in photography, and with an apparatus presented to her years ago by the Duke has photographed some of the most beautiful spots in the duchy. The last photograph of the Duke, also a few days before his death, was made with he Duchess's apparatus.

The Rev. Charles Cook, whom Spurgeon called the Howard of the day," is now in America, with the purpose of visiting the prisons of the United States and Canada and examining their methods, ile has done much work in prisons all over Europe and in Egypt and Morocco. Mr. Cook has already spoken several times in the Tombs.

The engagement of the Czarewitch of Russia and Princess Sibylie of Hesse, according to the Danish papers, is a certainty. German papers, however, say that he is unable to decide between her and the aughter of the Prince of Montenegro. Princess Sibylle is the daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse, and died in 18st, and the Landgravine Anna, who now lives in Frankfort. The Landgravine was a Prussian princess by birth. The young Princess was born in January, 1872. Her eldest brother lives in the castle of Phillipsruhe, near Hanau.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Philadelphia intends to put a monument in honor of James A. Gardeld in Fairmount Park. The sum of \$15,000 has already been raised to pay for the monument, and Augustus St. Gaudens has been selected as its designer. The last week Mr. St. Gaudens submitted to the Garfield Monument, "The Philadelphia Times" says that St. Gaudens "proposes to deviate from conventional pose of a standing figure in citizen's dress, and suggests a design which will retain the personal associations of the subject and at the same time give opportunity for more freedom and originality of monumental treatment. This elaboration of the general scheme first advanced ina greater expenditure than the proposed sum of \$15,000, but the association is of the opinion that monuments are not erected every day, and that statuary, especially if it be for public edificaion, should be the best."

Little Boy (at summer resort).-Do you know my minimum and sisters? Ido not, although we have been at the same hotel for weeks. You Phila-leiphians are needlessly exclusive. It seems to me. Little Boy-Oh, 'taint that. We isn't stuck up at all. We's 'fraid of fleas, that's all.—(Good News.

Doubt is expressed by "The Boston Herald" that Boston's literary glory has departed. "Let us see as to the facts of the case," it says, and then resumes: "Dr. Holmes yet lives. John Fiske and Francis Parkman still hall from Boston, and where are they to be matched in the literary talent of the land? T. B. Aldrich is accounted a reasonably clever man, and T. W. Higginson has hed some reputation as a litterateur for about a halfcentury. There are female writers like Miss Jewett and Miss Wilkins whom it may, perhaps, be well to take into account. If the literary glory of Boston has departed, it may be a pertinent quiry to ask where it has gone. Is more of it to be found in any other American city?"

Miss Daisy (who has spent her whole summer in trying to elevate the simple country people with whom she has boarded)—Goodby, Mr. Stiles, I hope my visit here hasn't been entirely without good results.

Farmer Stiles—Sartin not, sartin not, You've learnt a heap since you first come here, but, by cracky! you was purty nigh the greenest one we ever had on our hands.—(Detroit Tribune.

At a dinner party in the country there were some peaches for dessert which were what is commonly called "woolly," that is to say, with little taste and without juice. "My dear," said the host, addressing his wife from the other end of the table, "I do not think these peaches are a success; if Smith (the fruiterer) had no better than these, it was a pity to send us any." Then the Lady Bountiful of the parish and the guest of the evening, who, unknown to the host, had presented the peaches, observed, plaintively, "I am so sorry, dear Mr. Jones, but they were the best I had." On another festive occasion Mr. Jones, who was by nature courtesy itself, compli-At a dinner party in the country there were the best I had." On another restive occasion Mr. Jones, who was by nature courtesy itself, complimented a middle-aged lady upon her dress, the upper part of which was black lace. "Nothing," he said, "to my mind, is so becoming as black and yellow." "Yellow?" she cried. "Oh! good gracious, but that is not my dress, that's me."—(James Payn in "The Independent."

A Great Field.—He is a public character, but he had evidently not been in the Senate gallery before. He was best known to the public at large as a street faker. He had evidently become interested in the course of legislation, for he reappeared day after day during the silver debate. During a pause in the oratory he was heard to murmur: "Gracious! If I c'd only git it!" "Get what?" asked another habitue of the gallery.

lery.
"A permit f'um der gov'ment to turn loose in dis
place wit a put-a-nickel-in-de-slot-an'-test-yer-lung
machine."—(Washington Star.

TO THWART SILVER REPEAL

THE ATTEMPT TO WIPE OUT THE ELEC-TIONS LAW CONDEMNED. A FLANK MOVEMENT FOR SILVER.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nothing is surer, is clearer, than that the precipitation of this issue means a diversion against the repeal of the Sherman act, and was, in point of fact, planned by the free-silver men as an adroit flank movement to confuse and delay, and so to defeat repeal. If something be not done to head it off, it may, nay, it will, reverse the purpose for which the President called Congress in extrawhich the President called Congress in extrawhich the President called Congress in extra tration's first recommendation in ignominy and discredit, and entail party dissension and disorganization, the end of which no man can foresee. From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

PLAYING INTO THE SILVER MEN'S HANDS. From The Boston Journal.

It will scarcely be forgotten that it is the solid

Democratic force in the House which, by pushing
forward the Election bill at this time, has played
into the hands of the free-silver men, apparently
with a sinister purpose to defeat repeal.

AIMED AGAINST SILVER LEGISLATION, From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Southern Democrats, including Speaker Crisp, who flew in the faces of their cheap-money constituencies by voting for the Wilson bill on pressure from the Administration, wish to retrieve their reputation by wiping out a law which is odicus to the Southern Democracy, and at the same time to secure, if possible, the defeat of sliver legislation by exciting partisan fury in Congress. THE HASTE OF THE DEMOCRATS EXPLAINED

THE HASTE OF THE DEMOCRATS EXPLAINED From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

There is no President to be elected for several years, and no members of Congress, except one in Ohio to fill a vacancy, for fourteen months. Why then, this hurry on the part of Democrats? The extreme sliverites are foremost in pushing this measure of obstruction, for that is what it is, and members of the United States Senate, who are in a minority on the sliver question, and who are working every day, and every hour of each day, to postpone a vote, are anxious to have the Tucker bill or something like it passed by the House and dumped into the Senate, with the expectation that party lines will be drawn and the measure made to displace the Voorhees bill, providing for the repeal of the Sherman Purchasing act. This is now the scheme which confronts the great business and industrial interests of this country.

THE PLAN OF THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

THE PLAN OF THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.
From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.
The silver obstructionists in the Senate will now fight more desperately than ever to prevent a vote on the pending bill until after the House shall have passed the Tucker bill. That will help their chances for having the Wilson bill shelved altogether of forcing a favorable compromise. If a vote is not taken this week it is altogether probable that nitbustering will be indefinitely continued unless a compromise is offered. In the mean time the Republicans will give the country something to think about when the Election Repeal bill is under consideration.

THE COUNTRY'S GOOD STANDS NO CHANCE From The Louisville Commercial.

From The Louisville Commercial.

The free sliver men have done a smart thing in bringing up the question of repealing the Federal Election laws. If they can pass it and get it before the Senate in time, they can defeat the effort to repeal the Bullion Purchase act. The chances are that not a Democratic Senator can be found with nerve enough to oppose the mere good of the country to the sectional prejudices which demand the repeal of these beneficial laws.

DOUBLE DEALING FOR THEIR OWN ADVAN-TAGE. From The Pittsburg Times,

From The Pittsburg Times,

The contemptible feature of the Democratic double dealing with the cloture question is that this power is exercised in the House for a narrow party measure and denied in the Senate, where it is needed to pass a business measure of the gravest importance to the country. Nor is there any indication that it will be asserted there unless they feel a surety that the party advantage, as well as the public necessity, will be served thereby, if enough Republican Senators can be taunted, tempted or frightened into voting against a cloure rule in the name of fair elections and protection, the Democrats will be only too happy to thus unload responsibility for delaying the repeal of the Silver Purchase law.

TIRED OF ONE-SIDED NON-PARTISANSHIP. From The Huntingdon (Penn.) Journal.

From The Huntingdon (Penn.) Journal.

Non-partisanship should not and cannot be all on one side. The Republicans must exert themselves to save the legislation they believe to be right, some of it of much greater importance than the repeal of the Silver Purchase law, and if the latter should be lost in the strife, the Democrats alone will be to blame, and President Cleveland can hold his own political household responsible for the defeat of his pet measure.

THE DEMOCRATS ALONE RESPONSIBLE. From The Iowa State Register. The Administration party has drawn the line, has

The Administration party has drawn the line, has thrown down the gauntiet in forcing the consideration of the repeal of the Federal Election laws, and the Republicans cannot avoid meeting it. Henceforth the Republicans should let the Democrats assume all responsibility themselves. If it is argued that the financial situation is serious, then it is still true that the Democratic party is responsible for it being so. While the Republicans have been assisting the Administration in the hope of serving the best interests of the country, the Southern and dominant wing of the Democratic party has forced the issue along lines which the Republicans cannot ignore.

DRIVING IT UNDER WHIP AND SPUR.

From The New-York Advertiser.

The Confederate forces in control of the House of Representatives are driving the bill to repeal the Federal Election laws through under whip and spur. When that bill reaches the Senate the substantial trouble of the Administration will begin. THE PROGRAMME IN THE SENATE.

From The Chicago Tribune.

From The Chicago Tribune.

It is the belief of the free silverites that when the fraud bill to repeal the election laws reaches the Senate a motion will be made to give it the "right of way" over the one to repeal the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law. They are consident that it will receive the votes not merely of the avowed anti-repealers, but enough of the hypocritical repealers to give it a majority. Then the silver inflation question having been put to one side and that of the repeal of the anti-fraud election laws being substituted for it they expect a long and irritating struggle over the latter.

THE METHODS WERE APPROPRIATE. From The Cleveland Leader.

It was highly appropriate that the big Demo-cratic majority in the House of Representative⁹ should be forced to make use of most arbitrary methods of gagging the Republican minority for the purpose of repealing a law, the intent of which is simply to secure free elections.

SO IT WOULD, IF IT WERE PATRIOTIC.

From The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

If the Democratic Congress were patriotic its would devote itself to the provision of the business legislation for which the necessities of the country are crying out. The repeal of the Silver Purchase clause and the passage of a Bankruptcy law are needed; it would be outrageous to delay them and devote time to the consideration of the proposed repeal of the Federal Election law.

IT SHOULD BE MET WITH FIRMNESS. From The Dansville (N. Y.) Advertiser.

From The Dansville (N. Y.) Advertiser.

The desperate resolve of the House majority to force the fight on the Federal Election laws, determined upon by the Democratic caucus of Tuesday night, should be met by an equally firm resolve on the part of Republicans to in every way uphold that potent principle of the Republican party during its lifetime, to stand for the purity of elections, for a free ballot and a fair count, and to fight the malign forces of the misnomered Democracy, as they fought them through the bloody days of the settlement of Kansas, and through the fateful days of the Civil War.